FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1985

Jordanian Peace Initiative

A PLO official cited by *JORDAN TIMES* 6 June said of the *SAWT AL-SHA'B* article that the PLO must be represented in "any talks," and that it has not yet suggested names of participants for the U.S. meeting. PLO Political Department Head Faruq Qaddumi affirmed that only PLO Executive Committee members are "empowered to speak on behalf of Palestinians" in current consultations to open contacts with Israel, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Although Jerusalem radio reported on 6 June that a letter of reply to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had been sent, rejecting Israeli negotiations with the PLO, IDF radio the same day claimed the letter was pending Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's approval. IDF radio observed that in order to "preserve peace at home," the reply did not directly address the issue of PNC representation in the peace delegation, rather, it emphasized Israeli preference for direct negotiations, noting the U.S. preliminary meeting "had all the disadvantages of indirect negotiations." The Israeli reply rejected: PLO participation in talks, an international peace conference, and U.S. weapons sales to states in confrontation with Israel, the radio continued. In a 5 June Jerusalem television interview, Peres contended that the Palestinians want to meet with the United States first in order to get recognition through the "back door," and that should some form of recognition result from the U.S. talks, it would lead to a "serious crisis" in relations with the United States. Peres also noted the possibility of King Husayn's initiative coinciding with his need for U.S. weapons, and added that the king's situation is strategically and politically "not that good." Emphasizing that the national unity government can open negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, Peres insisted that Israel would not sit with representatives of an organization that adheres to the Palestine Charter, uses terrorist methods, and does not recognize Israel. According to Jerusalem radio, Shamir revealed that Israeli and Jordanian representatives "occasionally hold secret meetings." Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed the issue of acceptable Palestinian representatives noting they must come from among the West Bank and Gaza strip leadership , *'AL-HAMISHMAR* revealed.

Lebanon

Commander of the IDF Northern Command Major General Ori Or stated that the IDF has ended its "evacuation" of Lebanon, observing that the IDF remains as a "backup" force to the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) in certain security strip areas, Jerusalem radio announced 6 June. Rabin, in an interview by the radio, asserted that because the threat of terrorism from Lebanon against Israel has not been overcome, government policy will be based on three points: defense of borders by IDF redeployment along the international border, maintenance of a security zone with "local Lebanese forces" backed by the IDF, and IDF "freedom of action" against terrorist targets. Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri warned that any "Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories after Israel's withdrawal will lead to retaliation deep inside Israel," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

The Lebanese Army "under no circumstances" will man a "buffer zone," President Amin al-Jumayyil declared to ambassadors from the five permanent UN Security Council countries whom he summoned 5 June for briefing on the Jazzin situation, Beirut radio disclosed. He urged the ambassadors to implement Security Council Resolution 425 to prevent any Israeli military presence through "surrogates" in the border area. In a separate development, the "Islamic Republic Organization in Lebanon" in a statement to *AL-SAFIR*, claimed responsibility for the 29 May rocket attack on the presidential palace and the "traitor" Al-Jumayyil, predicting that if he does not step down, he will never know "when, where, or how his vicious soul will be terminated by us."

The fighting in and around Beirut continued with artillery and rocket fire against the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Baranjinah camps, Voice of Lebanon radio related. The Popular Committees of the Salvation Front in the Palestinian camps called on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and stop the massacre in a statement cited by the radio. The Arab League emergency session on the camps will be held 8 June, the League secretary general's official spokesman revealed according to Tunis radio.

Iran-Iraq

Iran and Iraq continued to strike against each other's population and industrial centers. The Iranian Joint Staff communique for 5 June, reported by IRNA, announced the shelling of several Iraqi cities including Basra and Khanaqin, striking at "military, economic and industrial" positions. The communique admitted that the Iraqi air raids on Tehran and Hamadan had inflicted casualties and damage. Reporting the air strikes against Tehran and Hamadan, Iraq's 5 June battle communique, carried by Voice of the Masses radio, also listed Esfahan, Tabriz, and Dehloran as being subjected to Iraqi air attacks. An Iranian missile fired on Baghdad on 5 June damaged the Baghdad radio and television station, killing 86 and wounding 132, according to IRNA. Monitored Iraqi sources have not been observed to report the missile attack on Baghdad. Tehran radio later reported further Iraqi air and missile attacks on Tehran, Bakhtaran, and Ilam on the evening of 5 June. The Iraqi Voice of the Masses reported on 6 June that it had launched successful air attacks on the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni port and on installations on Khark Island. A 5 June Tehran radio report, citing *AL-WATAN*, that Egypt had dispatched two brigades to Jordan in preparation for "emergency intervention" in Iraq, was denied the same day by a "responsible Egyptian source" who described the reports as "completely unfounded," according to MENA.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 109 *6 June 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Decree on Reduction, Remittance of Prison Terms ..... C 1
AFP: Amnesty to 'Political Prisoners' ..... C 1
Economic, Technical Agreements Signed With USSR ..... C 1
Herat Officials Welcome Afghans From Iran ..... C 2
Mass Media 'Psychological Warfare' Against DRA ..... C 2
Paper on Demand Inside Pakistan for Democracy ..... C 2
Guerrillas Form Alliance With Angolans, Others *[AFP]* ..... C 3
Voice of Afghanistan on Attacks on Soviet Troops ..... C 3
Riyadh Radio Reports Mujahidin Operation ..... C 4

BANGLADESH

Pakistan President Visits Cyclone Victims 5 Jun ..... D 1
Ershad, Zia Address Press Conference ..... D 1
Karachi Reports News Conference ..... D 1
Zia Leaves for Home ..... D 1

INDIA

Precautions Taken for Akali Dal Convention ..... E 1
Convention Held ..... E 1
Security Units Make Arrests At Pakistan Border ..... E 1
Anti-Terrorist Bill To Be Applicable in Kashmir ..... E 1
Minister Says Dhaka Talks 'Very Satisfactory' ..... E 1
One More Arrested for New Delhi Bombings ..... E 1
INDIAN EXPRESS Editorial on 'Gorbachev Doctrine' *[30 May]* ..... E 1
Briefs: Envoy to Western Somoa ..... E 2
Governor of Sikkim

PAKISTAN

Zia Sends Greetings to Indian Leaders 5 June ..... F 1
Karachi Comments on Afghan Air Attacks on Border ..... F 1
MASHRIQ Editorial on Talks to End Afghan War *[28 May]* ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali on Outcome of New Delhi Talks ..... G 1
Indians Negotiating Truce With Tamil Separatists *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Flooding, Landslides Reported; 15 Feared Dead ..... G 2
Relief To Severely Flooded Areas *[AFP]* ..... G 2

IRAN

Musavi Addresses Uprising Anniversary Meeting ..... I 1
Khamene'i on Importance of Religious Leaders ..... I 1
Reportage on Karrubi Visits to Lebanon, Syria ..... I 1
Visits Lebanese 'Liberated Areas' ..... I 1

Attends Muslim Gathering in Beirut ..... I 2
Embassy Statement Urges Unity ..... I 2
Karrubi, Delegation Leave for Syria ..... I 3
Parliamentary Delegation Meets Khaddam ..... I 3
Besharati on Delegations's Trip to Lebanon ..... I 3
Tehran: Egypt Sends Forces to Jordan To Aid Iraq ..... I 3
Pro-Iraqi Ba'thists Reportedly Arrested in Kuwait ..... I 3
Reports, Comment on Battle Activities in War ..... I 4
Iraqi Rocket Hits Bakhtaran ..... I 4
Planes Attack Hamadan ..... I 4
Artillery Attack on Abadan ..... I 4
Radio Commentary on Iraqi Attacks ..... I 4
IRNA on Baghdad Missile Attack ..... I 5
Communique No 2125 ..... I 5
Missile Attacks on Ilam, Bakhtaran ..... I 5
Aircraft Raid Tehran ..... I 5
Artillery Hits Iraqi Cities ..... I 5
Iraqi Planes 'Repelled' ..... I 6
Iraqi Planes Over Abadan ..... I 6
Nejat-e Iran on Foreign Prisoners in Shiraz ..... I 6
Radio Iran Reports on 'Exodus' From Tehran ..... I 6
NVOI Links Kuwait Attack With Khomeyni, U.S. ..... I 6
Mojahedin's Rajavi Outlines Post-Khomeyni Plans *[Madrid EL PAIS 24 May]* ..... I 7

Decree on Reduction, Remittance of Prison Terms

LD051856 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] In accordance with the profound respect of the party and government for the decisions and resolutions of jergas as a praise-worthy tradition and proud custom of the toiling people of the country and in accordance with the instruction of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, given in the opening session of the historic Loya Jerga of the people of Afghanistan, on the remittance of the remaining term of imprisonment and reducing the sentence of those prisoners who have not committed grave counterrevolutionary crimes, a commission was set up by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium to present proposals in this respect.

According to the proposals of the commission in charge, the Revolutionary Council Presidium has issued the following decree on the remittance and reduction of prison sentences for prisoners, in honor of the historic Loya Jerga of the people of afghanistan:

Decree No 39 dated 3 Jun 85 of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, Kabul city, on the remittance and reduction of the prison sentences of the prisoners in honor of the historic Loya Jerga dated 23-25 April 85, on the basis of the humanitarian principles in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Article 43 of the DRA basic principles:

Article I. The following prisoners should be released prior to the termination of the prison sentence:

1. All adolescent prisoners without consideration of the adjudged prison terms.

2. Those women sentenced up to 5 years without consideration of the elapsed prison term.

3. Those men of 65 years old or more who were sentenced up to 5 years imprisonment.

4. Those men who were sentenced up to 1 years imprisonment.

5. Those men who were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment who have served half of the period of their imprisonment.

Article II. The prison terms of the following prisoners should be reduced in the following manner:

1. Half of the remaining sentence of those women sentenced to more than 5 years.

2. Half of the remaining sentence of those men sentenced up to 5 years who have not yet served half the period of their imprisonment term.

3. One-third of the remaining prison sentence of those men who were sentenced to more than 5 years.

Article III. Under the following cases the remittance and reduction of sentences will not apply to prisoners under articles I and II of this decree:

1. If they have committed crimes embodied in Arricle 8 of Law on Crime and Punishment Against Combat Preparedness of the DRA Armed Forces, or those who have committed the crimes embodied in Articles 175, 176, 178, 179, 183, 192, 194, 213, 217 and Paragraph 2 of Articles 221, 360, 363, 364, 395, 396, 515 of the Penal code.

2. If those discharged from prison in accordance with remittance and reduction of sentences decrees have again committed a crime and are at present serving the court specified prison term.

3. In the event of having prior enjoyment of sentence reduction in accordance with the remittance and reduction of sentences decrees.

4. Those serving a prison term who commit another crime and are sentenced by the court.

Article IV. This decree is enforceable from the date of its ratification and will be published in the official gazette.

Signed: Babrak Karmal, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

AFP: Amnesty to 'Political Prisoners'

HK060612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, June 6 (Afp) — The Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan has decided to grant an amnesty to "political prisoners", Radio Kabul said today in a report monitored in Islamabad.

The broadcast did not give the number of prisoners affected.

Sources in the Afghan resistance headquartered in Pakistan assert that more than 50,000 opponents of the Babrak Karmal regime, which came to power with the aid of Soviet military intervention in 1979, are jailed, many without trial.

According to Radio Kabul, President Karmal had approved a report of a commission set up by the Loya Jirha (Grand Tribal Assembly), which recommended that men over 65 and women who had spent five years in prison be released. Other prisoners who had completed half of their sentences would be given amnesty, the radio said. It said Mr Karmal was empowered to pardon army deserters if they repented.

Economic, Technical Agreements Signed With USSR

LD042251 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Joint documents were signed today in Kabul on the expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the DRA and the USSR.

The documents were signed in the State Planning Committee headquarters by Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee, and A. (Petrov), economic counselor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

According to these documents, the Soviet Union will give assistance to the DRA in the field of controlling locusts.

The Soviet experts will take an active role in this task and will put at the disposal of the DRA 3,060 tons of insecticide, and provide the required vehicles and tools.

Moreover, the Soviet Union wil also assist in setting up agrochemical and soil science laboraties in Mazar-e Sharif and Jalalabad cities, crop control laboratories in Kabul Province, and cotton seed laboratories in Kabul and Balkh Province. The USSR will also aid in resuming the construction of an artificial insemination station in Bini Hesar and its departments in Balkh and Nangarhar Provinces.

In utilizing this gratis assistance of the Soviet Union during 1985-1989, the DRA will be able to send students annually to Soviet educational institutions, which will be regarded as a good opportunity for the training of professional cadres required by the national economy of the DRA.

On the basis of these agreements, the period for granting assistance to set up three vocational technical schools has been extended for another 2 years.

The correspondent of BIA reports that during recent years, serious steps have been taken for the training of national cadres in the country. The issue of training national cadres and professional personnel in various fields has been regarded as one of the immediate and important issues.

The Soviet Union will assist the DRA in solving these problems. For example, the Soviet Union has for many years assisted the DRA in this field and only during the years after the victory of the April Revolution, eight vocational training colleges, automechanic in [words indistinct] city, and petroleum and gas technical training colleges in Mazar-e Sharif, were being set up. So far, in the two latter colleges more than 1,500 experts trained in various fields are engaged in constructive work in the country.

In addition to this, a large number of the country's youths are engaged in studying at Soviet educational institutions.

Herat Officials Welcome Afghans From Iran

LD050602 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0423 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR: Thirty-five Afghan families who had left their homeland under the hostile propaganda of the counter-revolutionary bands and had gone to Iran returned to their homes on realising the truthfulness of the objectives of the April Revolution (1978) and resumed their normal lives.

The returnees were welcomed by the party and state authorities of Herat, largest province in the west of Afghanistan.

They promised their all-sided cooperation for the defence of the gains of the April Revolution up to the last moments of their lives.

Mass Media 'Psychological Warfare' Against DRA

LD060551 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 5, BAKHTAR: The psychological warfare organised and systematically carried out on a large scale by the CIA with its close international accomplices against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through their mass media covers the expenditures of millions of dollars, writes daily *KABUL NEW TIMES*. 50 Western radio stations broadcast subversive news and programmes in the local languages of the DRA. In the course of the last five years, the scope of their propaganda has increased by tenfold. At present, they broadcast 200 hours of forgery and venomous propaganda every week against our revolutionary homeland, the newspaper stressed.

The enemies of revolution pay special attention to the propaganda through radio. For instance, an American radio station named "Free Kabul radio", with its 11 relay stations along the frontiers of Pakistan with Afghanistan is busy in nothing but "brain washing". According to some information from the U.S. daily *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* these radio stations broadcast information which is absolutely far from the realities of life of the people and the revolution of Afghanistan. The Voice of America broadcasts six-and-a-half-hours of anti-Afghan propagandist programmes in Dari and Pashto languages every day.

The modern relaying station of "Liberty" and "Free Europe" is under construction in Pakistan for confusing the public opinion in the DRA and subversive propaganda in the Afghan languages, the daily adds.

The newspaper emphasises that the rulers of the puppet military regime of Pakistan have a special role to play in organising and helping carry out the ideological warfare against Afghanistan. Hostile propaganda is conducted against the DRA through seven propagandist stations of Pakistan. Mobile information centers have been established in Lahor and Peshawar.

Apart from other "aids" Islamabad helps counter-revolutionary bands in preparing publication materials such as newspapers, leaflets, magazines, books and their despatch into the revolutionary Afghanistan. With the assistance of the military regime, a publication institution was built in the north-western border area of Pakistan for printing and distributing the publications in Afghanistan languages, the newspaper concludes.

Paper on Demand Inside Pakistan for Democracy

LD060602 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 5, BAKHTAR: Although General Ziaul Haq has striven to prolong his military rule in Pakistan with the setting up of the pseudo-assembly, the heavy tension at the first session of the assembly made it clear that the continuation of

military regime in that country is no longer workable, says an article carried by *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*.

The first session of the assembly of Pakistan not only did not tackle the financial issues of that country, on the contrary, at the request of the deputies, it demanded the abrogation of the military regime and the restoration of democracy in Pakistan. The session demanded that the full authority of the administration should be transferred to a civilian government.

The military regime of Pakistan has entangled the people of that country in a lot of calamities and afflictions. The dictatorial regime has caused the country to be indebted to the teeth. At the moment the debt burden of Pakistan exceeds 13 billion dollars, the annual interests of which is more than 900 million dollars.

The military regime has not only not striven to solve the existing problems of the country, but it has made the country a proper target of the Western military industrial monopolies.

The new assembly of Pakistan has reached the conclusion that the military administration [words indistinct] to democracy there.

The new assembly and the participants of the demonstrations throughout the country have regarded the existence of the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands in Pakistan and the converting of that country into a bridgehead for aggression against Afghanistan as the main reason of the nation-wide crisis. They have asked the military regime to start direct negotiations with Afghanistan.

Washington has turned Pakistan into a "front line-country" because of its strategic significance in the U.S. undeclared war against the DRA and exerts utmost efforts to preserve the military regime.

Washington is not ready to do away with its faithful ally, Pakistan, at any cost or to look down at it. But as the eight years experience has demonstrated, the preservation of the dictatorial regime will cost further blood of the people of that country, the daily concludes.

Guerrillas Form Alliance With Angolans, Others
HK060440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Jamba, Southern Angola, June 6 (AFP) — Four anti-communist guerrilla groups from Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Laos met here at the weekend and formed a loose alliance called the Democratic International.

It is believed to be the first such grouping of guerrilla organisations.

The meeting was sponsored by the Citizens for America (CFA) organisation, a conservative group headed by Lewis Lehrman, an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the governorship of New York in 1982 and a personal friend of President Ronald Reagan.

The conference participants reached the venue by chartering a plane from South Africa. Journalists, who were stranded afterwards for 30 hours awaiting their own charter plane, were unable to transmit news of the conference immediately after it finished as Jamba has no telcommunications or official air links with the outside world.

The meeting was held here at the "provisional capital" for that part of Angola controlled by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN) a part of the Contras guerrillas, a group representing Afghan guerrillas, and the Ethnic Liberation Organisation of Laos (ELOL), a group that emerged in public outside Laos for the first time, also attended.

An adviser to the CFA and key member of the organisation, Jack Wheeler, told AFP the Pakistani Government had prevented two members of Afghan guerrilla groups (mujahidin), Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi of the Harakat mujahidin and Younis Khalis of the Khalis mujahidin, from leaving Pakistan for the conference.

A third man, Burdhnauddin Rabani, representing the Jamiat Organisation mujahidin, was arrested coming out of Pakistan with Mr Wheeler, Mr Wheeler said.

He said two Cambodian groups of non-communist guerrillas, those of Sonn Sann and Prince Nordom Sihanouk, supported the conference but were unable to attend because they could not leave their country.

UNITA, which has been fighting to overthrow the Angolan Government since 1975, was represented by its leader Jonas Savimbi, the FDN by its leader Adolfo Calero, the ELOL by its leader Pa Kao Her, and the Afghan groups by Colonel Ghulam Wardak.

In terms of an agreement they signed, the groups declared: "We free peoples fighting for our national independence and human rights declare our solidarity with all freedom movements in the world."

They stated their commitment to cooperate to liberate their nations from "Soviet imperialists".

Conference organisers said one of their goals was to get the United States to give more material aid to groups like the Contras and UNITA.

Voice of Afghanistan on Attacks on Soviet Troops
LD051323 (Clandestine) Voice of Afghanistan in Pashto 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Our correspondents report from the trenches of our Islamic country that recently as a result of the shattering blows dealt to the infidels by our faithful mujahidin, a large number of troops of the occupationist and murderer Red Army and their generals are being sent to the eternal abyss of hell in the mountain valleys of Afghanistan.

Kabul: according to reports from Kabul, the Russian occupier forces came under the attack of the courageous mujahidin in the Hosaynkot area as a result of which two tanks were destroyed, one Russian officer and a large number of the bloodthirsty Red Guard troops were killed. After the incident, the savage Russians attacked villages and houses close to the area of the attack with mortars, resulting in the destruction of a large number of houses belonging to the defenseless people of the area. Since the people had already left their homes, there was no loss of life.

The brave mujahidin attacked Russian units in the Estalif and Kalakan regions as a result of which considerable damage was inflicted on the infidel forces. After the incident the savage Russians mercilessly bombed houses and villages in the area, causing loss of life and damage to property.

Ghazni: A report from Ghazni Province states that severe clashes took place recently between the courageous mujahidin and the Russian occupation forces in the Rabat and Khwaja Safa areas. As a result, 12 Russian transport vehicles were destroyed and about 170 Russians and their servant troops were killed and wounded.

Parwan: According to reports reaching us from Parwan Province, as a result of an attack by the courageous mujahidin on a Russian supply convoy in the [word indistinct] area, three oil tankers were set on fire and a large number of the Russian aggressors were killed or wounded.

Fariab: Reports from Fariab Province state that as a result of a surprise attack by the mujahidin against an operational unit of the Dehdadi Division of Fariab Province, an armored personnel carrier was burned and all its passengers were killed.

According to another report from Fariab Province, two sold out militias of the 506th Tribal Brigade were killed by the mujahidin and two of these sold out enemies were severly wounded.

Riyadh Radio Reports Mujahidin Operation

GF052000 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Afghan mujahidin attacked a Soviet air base in (?Sharik) Province, killing 45 soldiers and destroying 2 MIG planes, 3 helicopters, and 7 tanks. They also set fire to an ammunition dump. The Afghan News Agency said that during this operation, which took place on 13 May, the mujahidin attacked the [word indistinct] air base with ground-to-ground missiles, setting ablaze all parts of the base. As well as the previously mentioned losses, this attack resulted in damage to 13 planes. The agency said that all the mujahidin returned to base safely.

Pakistan President Visits Cyclone Victims 5 Jun

BK051153 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq returned to Dhaka this afternoon after visiting Urirchar near Sandwip along with President Ershad. They went there to see the cyclone-hit area. President Ziaul Haq and the members of his delegation were greatly moved to see the suffering of the people of the island, which was severely damaged in the recent unprecedented cyclone.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Adviser Humayun Rashid Khan, Martial Law Administrator of Zone E Major General Sadequr Rahman Chowdhury, some members of the Pakistan National Assembly and a number of local and foreign journalists accompanied the two presidents to Urirchar.

As reported earlier, President Ziaul Haq arrived in Dhaka at midday today on a 1-day visit to express his personal grief and sympathy to the cyclone victims. President Ershad received him at the Zia International Airport. After the Pakistan president alighted from a special Pakistan International Airlines Boeing aircraft, both presidents embraced each other. The special guest was then led to a row of dignitaries and was introduced to two deputy chief martial law administrators, ministers, diplomats and high ranking military and civil officials.

President Ziaul Haq will attend a dinner at Banga Bhavan [president's house] this evening. He will also address a news conference there.

The Pakistan president will leave for home tonight.

Ershad, Zia Address Press Conference

BK051555 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] At a crowded news conference at Banga Bhavan this evening, President Ershad thanked President Ziaul Haq for visiting Bangladesh to share grief and express sympathy for the cyclone victims. He deeply appreciated this kind gesture from the head of state of a Muslim country. President Ershad said Pakistan and Bangladesh are bound by innumerable ties of friendship. The two countries share a common religion, tradition, culture and history. Friendly cooperation between the two countries is developing to their mutual benefit. This cooperation will set a new impetus with the gradual evolution of South Asian Regional Cooperation [SARC] as an effective regional organization.

Speaking at the news conference, President Ziaul Haq described his visit to Bangladesh as memorable, educative and informative. He thanked President Ershad for affording him the opportunity to visit the cyclone-affected areas. The Pakistan president noted with admiration that the people who had undergone tremendous sufferings because of the recent cyclone have demonstrated great fortitude and courage in face such a calamity. President Ziaul Haq said we have greatest regards, love and affection for Bangladesh. About SARC, the Pakistan president said it has tremendous scope for boosting regional cooperation. SARC should not be a platform for bilateral issues.

Karachi Reports News Conference

BK060659 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Dhaka, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan has adopted a friendly policy with all its neighboring countries. But, he said clearly, it will not hesitate to pay any price to safeguard its security and solidarity. No country shall ignore the need for its security. He said Pakistan is not affluent enough to indulge in an arms race, but it will surely stand on its own feet and safeguard it security. The president stressed the importance of SARC [South Asian Regional Cooperation] and said that it is imperative that developing countries cooperate with one another. He said he is awaiting the SARC leaders conference to be held in Dhaka in December.

In reply to a question the president said that Pakistan was always sympathetic toward the Biharis. Pakistan has made all possible attempts to help them, but it also has some difficulties. Pakistan has contacted the world Islamic (?community) to take Biharis into Pakistan and settle them properly. Pakistan will not delay even for a moment in this regard.

In reply to a question on democracy, the president said attempts are being made to introduce elements of democracy which are closely knit to Islamic principles.

In his statement to the press conference, President Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad termed the visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq as very significant. He said the people of Bangladesh very much appreciate President Ziaul Haq's visit to Bangladesh. He said there are strong bonds of friendly relations — religious, cultural, and historical — between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Zia Leaves for Home

BK051726 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has left for home tonight after a day's visit to Bangladesh. He personally expressed his grief and sympathy for the cyclone victims. The Pakistan president, accompanied by President Ershad, visited Urirchar Island, the worst affected area this afternoon, and distributed some relief goods among the affected people.

Precautions Taken for Akali Dal Convention

BK060412 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In Amritsar, all precautionary measures have been taken to avoid any untoward incident during the convention called by the Akali Dal led by Mr Joginder Singh today. AIR [All India Radio] correspondent reports that the director general of police, Mr K.S. Dhillon, reviews the law and order situation in the city this morning with senior officers of paramilitary forces and the district administration.

Convention Held

BK060904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] In Amritsar, the Akali Dal led by Mr Joginder Singh held a convention today. The state administration has made adequate security arrangements to prevent any untoward incident. Several resolutions were adopted by the convention. It demanded abolition of special courts and withdrawal of security forces from Punjab. It also said that the farmers' demand for water and power should be accepted immediately.

Security Units Make Arrests At Pakistan Border

BK051601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Border Security Force [BSF] personnel yesterday apprehended a Pakistani national at the Indo-Pakistan border near Amritsar when he crossed over to this side. His interrogation revealed that he was ordered by a Pakistani officer to escort some extremists from Punjab into Pakistan.

The BSF personnel also apprehended an Indian national while he was trying to sneak into Pakistan on Monday. Another person, who was tracked down by BSF dogs following an explosion at Hanuman Chowk in Gurdaspur town on Monday night, was also arrested.

Anti-Terrorist Bill To Be Applicable in Kashmir

BK060906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The provisions of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act, 1985, insofar as they relate to terrorist acts, have been made applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It has been done through the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Prevention Amendment Ordinance, 1985, promulgated yesterday. Other provisions of the act are already applicable to the state.

Minister Says Dhaka Talks 'Very Satisfactory'

BK050404 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The union irrigation minister, Mr Shankaranand, has said that his talks in Dhaka with his Bangladesh counterpart, Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed, have been very satisfactory. Speaking to newsmen at the Delhi airport on his return from Dhaka, he said considerable progress was made after 3-day deliberations of the joint rivers commission. He said no agreement could be reached because of the preoccupation of the Bangladesh authorities in cyclone relief.

Referring to Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Dhaka to express sympathy and solidarity with Bangladesh, Mr Shankaranand said it has created a tremendous amount of goodwill in that country.

One More Arrested for New Delhi Bombings

BK060400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] One more alleged terrorist has been arrested in connection with the recent bomb blasts in Delhi. The terrorist has been identified as Joginderpal Singh Bhatia of Vishnu Garden, West Delhi. According to the police, 10 shells of the transistors used in booby traps and other incriminating documents have been recovered from the house of one Sewa Singh in North Delhi. Sewa Singh is, however, absconding.

INDIAN EXPRESS Editorial on 'Gorbachev Doctrine'

BK041730 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 30 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Gorbachev Doctrine"]

[Text] Mr Gorbachev's concept of Asian security, elaborated in his banquet speech in honour of Mr Gandhi, is an interesting idea that should not be dismissed merely as a replay of the Asian collective security proposal advocated by Brezhnev some 15 years ago and later. That was in the nature of a defence alliance under a Soviet umbrella. It was virtually a non-starter and India, like others, was cold to it. What Mr Gorbachev now seems to be suggesting is a mutual self-denying ordinance by the two superpowers in the context of the non-aligned and independent status of the Third World. Local antagonisms within Asia and other regions have resulted in tensions and polarisation, inviting superpower attention or intervention. It was Mr Gorbachev's thesis that every permanent member of the Security Council should assume an obligation "to observe the principles of non-interference, non-use of force or threat of force in relation to the countries of these continents and not to draw them into military blocs." This could pave the way to detente on the model of the Helsinki Agreement in Europe, howsoever gradually.

The joint communique reaffirms the conviction of both the Soviet and Indian sides that political solutions to the problems of the region can be achieved only if the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of countries in the region are ensured. Afghanistan would be a good test of the Gorbachev Doctrine. The Soviet military presence there, and American support for the mujahidin and arms supplies to Pakistan to counter a perceived Russian threat across the Durand Line, has generated multiple tensions and strained Indo-Pakistan ties. Is Mr Gorbachev signalling Soviet willingness to withdraw from Afghanistan if the

U.S. and Pakistan are prepared to take certain steps? If so, why should not Mr Gandhi discuss these possibilities with Mr Reagan and President Zia? India is well placed to pursue the matter with Kabul too.

Pakistan and the rest of the world had accepted a non-aligned communist regime in Kabul until the Soviets, possibly fearing that the build-up of the Gulf crisis after the Khomeyni revolution could lead to U.S. intervention in Iran, moved into Afghanistan. This complex tangle needs to be unravelled. Any success in that direction would cast Indo-Pakistan relations in a new mould.

A Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan could be a prelude, in time, to that country's entry into SARC [South Asian Regional Cooperation]. Such an unfolding would not be inimical to the interests of either superpower. To reject the Gorbachev Doctrine out of hand as old hat would be mistaken. The proposal has potential. It should be explored.

Briefs

Envoy to Western Somoa — Admiral Oscar Stanley Dawson (Retd), high commissioner designate for India to New Zealand, will be concurrently accredited as high commissioner for India to Western Samoa with residence in Wellington. [Text] [*Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 27 May 85 BK*]

Governor of Sikkim — The governor of Assam and Meghalaya, Mr Bhisama Narain Singh, today assumed charge also of the governor [as heard] of Sikkim. The acting chief justice of the Sikkim High Court, Mr Justice A.M. Bhattacharyya, administered the oath of office and secrecy to him at Raj Bhavan [Governor's House] in Gangtok. The chief minister, Mr Narbahadur Bhandari, and his cabinet colleagues were present at the swearing-in ceremony. [Text][*Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 85 BK*]

Zia Sends Greetings to Indian Leaders 5 June

BK051529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] While overflying India on his way to Bangladesh, President Ziaul Haq sent messages of goodwill to Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In a message to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, he said Pakistan is optimistic about achieving progress in consolidating the climate of confidence and cooperation in its relations with India.

Karachi Comments on Afghan Air Attacks on Border

BK041136 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is indeed a tragic irony when last Friday, while Mr Diego Cordovez — the UN secretary general's special representative on Afghanistan — at a press conference in Islamabad, was announcing the tentative dates — 19th or 20th June — for the fourth round of Geneva peace talks, Afghan MIG-19's were busy in violating Pakistani airspace and bombing Swir village in northwestern Chitral District, killing 11 people and wounding another 22. Casualty wise the Friday attack happened to be most serious of all the unprovoked Afghan violations and intrusions. Many houses in Swir village were destroyed and hundreds of cattle were killed.

A formal protest underscoring Pakistan's restraint and patience was lodged with the Kabul authorities, asking them to desist from such provocative acts of open aggression that could vitiate the atmosphere for any constructive and fruitful efforts of finding a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan problem. But Kabul seems to have turned quite a deaf ear to the voice of reasoning. Pakistan had to lodge yet another strong protest with the Kabul authorities last Sunday over an incident that took place last Wednesday in the Baluchistan Province. There, four Afghan jets violated Pakistan airspace in Badin area, 100 miles northast of Quetta — capital of the Baluchistan Province. The intruding jets penetrated by 16 km into Pakistan's territory and fired rockets at Afghan refugee camps situated at Badin, and dropped two bombs at Qamruddin Karez. No loss of life or damage to property has been reported so far.

These cross-border bombing and [word indistinct] air raids by Afghan jets have, nonetheless, caused considerable loss of life and damage to property over the years. As, for example, last year alone, such a raid resulted in about 200 casualities. The figures are appalling indeed and the total keeps on going up simply because the Kabul regime seems bent on doing what it should not have at all done if it was interested in peace in Afghanistan and the region at large. The latest Kabul attack has, however, disturbed the public opinion in Pakistan quite naturally and the tragic incident was echoed in the current session of the National Assembly. Lieutenant General Fazle Haq, governor of the Northwest Frontier Province, has strongly condemned the wanton attack by Afghan warplanes on civilian population in Swir village. Visiting the bombed village, he declared that by the grace of Allah, Pakistan was fully capable of retaliating [against] such aggressions; but Pakistan has so far demonstrated restraint, as it does not want to increase the miseries of the Afghan population that is already subjected to a reign of terror. Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, former chairman of the Majlis-I-Shoora [Federal Advisory Council], also lashed out at the Karmal regime for frequent violations of the Pakistani airspace and resulting deaths and destruction. These natural and spontaneous reactions underscored the fact that every nation has its pride and self-respect and every nation knows it has to pay a price for safeguarding and maintaining its self-respect and dignity. Pakistan has had enough by way of these cross-border raids. There must be a limit to one's patience. As governor Fazle Haq pointed out, Pakistan is capable of retaliation, but it does not do so simply because it does not want to deepen and prolong the suffering of the brotherly Afghan people who have already suffered enough at the hand of the foreign occupation force and their own quislings.

Pakistan sincerely and steadfastly adheres to the idea that a just and honorable solution of the Afghanistan problem could still be found through the process initiated by the United Nations. It was to revive and revitalize its process that Mr Diego Cordovez lately visited the region. Consequent to his talks in Islamabad and Kabul, he announced last Friday that the stage was set for Geneva-4. The UN envoy said he had been assured that conditions would be (?met) for constructive and fruitful talks. This is why this meeting — Geneva-4 — is being convened, he added. The world public opinion must now ask Kabul the question whether it is going to meet the conditions as it has [words indistinct] Mr Cordovez by launching more and more bloody cross-border raids into Pakistan. Is this the way to redeem solemn pledges given to the representative of the United Nations' secretary general? Is this the way that could lead to amity in the region and is this the way that could lead the parties concerned to secure a negotiated and peaceful political solution to the Afghanistan crisis, which is doing most harm to the Afghan people themselves by bleeding them white and obliterating their national identity?

The right thing for Kabul is now [words indistinct] of violating Pakistani airspace and bombing and rocketing the Pakistani civilian population. The game must end. It must end, as it has not yielded results wanted by Kabul. The puppet Afghan regime and its members had all along used this trick of violations to pressurize Pakistan into giving up its principled stand on Afghanistan.

This has not happened and will not happen. Pakistan sticks to its stand that is morally and politically correct and is justified. It is a stand that has been endorsed by several resolutions of the largest world bodies — the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and Organization of Islamic Conference. It means the overwhelming majority of people backs this stand. And what does this stand mean? It means withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, restoration of Afghanistan's independence, and the return of refugees in conditions of safety and honor. To end this [words indistinct], Pakistan has fully supported the Geneva process of indirect talks. Would all concerned make this process a success? For this is what Pakistan and the Afghan refugees want.

MASHRIQ Editorial on Talks to End Afghan War

GF051500 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 28 May 85 P 3

[Editorial: "Cordovez's Mission"]

[Text] UN Representative Diego Cordovez has started consultations with the parties concerned on the Afghanistan question. On his arrival in Islamabad, he said his visit was in connection with the resumption of efforts to bring peace and understanding among the parties concerned, and to look into the possibilities of initiating some more progress in the talks while keeping within the present framework of the procedure. He also said since understanding already exists on the basic question of bringing peace to the region, therefore all our efforts will be projected towards that end.

During his present tour, Mr Cordovez will visit Kabul and Tehran also in addition to Islamabad. He will also fix a date for the fourth round of talks to be held at Geneva. There are many ups and downs in these indirect talks and even now no one can say anything about the final results. A few days ago Mr Cordovez said that there was a deadline in every diplomatic process. By this he meant that the talks which are being held on the question of Afghanistan cannot be prolonged indefinitely. It is therefore necessary for the parties concerned not to waste any more time. They should try to reach an understanding as soon as possible.

It is a fact that these talks were started at a time when the atmosphere was not very favorable toward reaching an understanding. The situation in the region was very tense and the Soviet Union was itching for a military solution. The United States on the other hand was determined to place as many hurdles as possible in the way of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the indirect talks gradually paved the way for some sort of understanding. However, the talks deadlocked in 1983 and are still deadlocked.

Mr Cordovez's present mission is to resolve this deadlock and his success depends on the fact that no party tries to close the door to an understanding. All must act broadmindedly and maturely and remove any obstacles toward resolving this issue. Those elements which are pressing for direct talks with Kabul instead of the indirect talks are wrong in every respect.

To begin with, Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue is a totally principled stand and any deviation from it would amount to a total surrender to the Karmal administration. Second, what guarantee is there that the party which has been creating problems in reaching an understanding through indirect talks would assume a positive role in direct talks? Third, Afghanistan is an international issue and any bilateral talks would amount to challenging its international status.

In any case the real difference is not on the modality of the talks. The real difficulty is that the Soviet Union wants Pakistan to recognize the Karmal administration as a legal one. If Pakistan agrees to this, then what is left for Pakistan to discuss. In these circumstances no patriotic person would like to pressure the regime to hold direct talks with the Karmal regime. In fact everybody should insist that there should be no direct talks with the Karmal administration.

As far as we are concerned, we feel that the key to the Afghanistan question is with the Soviet Union. Now it rests with the new Soviet leadership whether or not there will be any substantial progress in the indirect talks. We feel that if the Soviet Union avoids any new adventurism and learns a lesson from its present military invasion, it would all be to its own good.

If the Soviet Union behaves in a positive way, it may be possible to reach an understanding acceptable to all the parties concerned. If we look forward to such an understanding, it would be better if the indirect talks are not limited to Kabul, Tehran, and Islamabad only. Let the representatives of the Soviet Union and the mujahidin participate in it. If an overall solution is reached among them, then an international conference can be held to offer guarantees for noninterference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali on Outcome of New Delhi Talks

BK051120 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, has said that the two leaders of Sri Lanka and India have issued a joint declaration following their summit talks in New Delhi. He said this was the first joint communique issued in connection with Sri Lanka's present national crisis.

The minister said that the talks between the two leaders had been successful. Minister Athulathmudali has pointed out that the Indian Government for the first time had accepted that there should be an end to violent activities before working out a political solution to the problem. However, their earlier view was that violence could be ended only after finding a political solution. Therefore, it is clear that India is now of the view that an end to violence is necessary to find a political solution.

The minister said that the people would also have the opportunity to express their views with regard to a solution to the problem. However, the approval of the people will be necessary before the implementation of a plan.

The minister also pointed out that the Indian Government had a correct understanding about the actions to be taken to end violence in Sri Lanka. He said that his discussions with the Indian defense minister had been successful and the attitude of the Indian Government was optimistic.

Minister Athulathmudali said that the summit talks between the two leaders had enabled the two countries to further strengthen their existing relations. He recalled that he had pointed out on many occasions the necessity of friendship between the two countries. The minister held three round of talks with the Indian defense minister in New Delhi early this week.

Indians Negotiating Truce With Tamil Separatists

HK060457 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (AFP) — The Indian Government is trying to persuade Sri Lankan Tamil militants fighting for an independent state to agree to a three month cease-fire, an independent newspaper said today.

In a report datelined New Delhi, the independent *SUN* said New Delhi had asked politicians of the ruling Congress Party in southern Tamil Nadu state to make direct contact with the separatists.

The newspaper quoted unnamed sources as saying a three month respite would give Colombo time to come up with a political solution to the demands of an increasing number of militants among the country's 2.4 million Tamil minority for an independent state.

It said the Tamil Nadu authorities were "expected to suggest that India would consider supporting them if the Sri Lankan government does not keep its pledge of a political settlement" within three months.

No indication was given in the report of what might be meant by "support".

The newspaper also said the Indian Government was expected to inform the separatists through Tamil Nadu Congress MP's that India was prepared to close its sea borders along the 56 kilometer (35 mile) wide Palk Straight to prevent the smuggling of arms from India.

The MP's were summoned to New Delhi last weekend during the summit meeting between Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi and President Junius Jayewardene.

Yesterday, State information Minister Anandatissa De Alwis told journalists the only statements made on the summit would be limited to press excerpts and the official joint communique.

Mr Jayewardene told Sri Lankan MP's on Tuesday they should be "patient" in awaiting any outcome from the talks.

An upsurge of militant activity and communal violence has resulted in the deaths of more than 850 Sri Lankans in the past eight months. Scores of Civilians have been reported killed in the past week in the country's eastern province in battles between Tamil and Sinhala villages.

A European diplomat in Colombo described the report as a "ray of hope" and pointed out that Indian Ambassador to Colombo J.N. Dixit and Sri Lankan Special Envoy Esmond Wickremesinghe had stayed behind in New Delhi after the summit for follow up talks. Mr. Dixit is due back in Colombo tomorrow.

The diplomat cautioned that the report could have been premature and said it did not say whether Tamil Nadu parliamentarians had agreed to convey the message to the militants.

Sources within the United Tamil Liberation Front (TULF), which holds a separatist platform but does not condone terrorism, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they considered the report "unclear."

"The positions of India and Sri Lanka still seem very wide apart, but there may have been things both sides have agreed to concede that they are afraid to let out because of public opinion," one TULF source said.

Mr. Jayewardene is facing pressure from hardline majority Sinhalese against concessions to minority Tamils, and Mr. Ghandi cannot afford to alienate the 55 million Tamils in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, diplomats say.

A senior South Asian diplomat told AFP "what is being talked about is not a dramatic ceasefire but a de-escalation on both sides."

The diplomat quoted respected Indian columnist G.K. Reddy as saying that such an agreement involved not only a Tamil separatist de-escalation of violence, but also "a cessation of savage reprisals by the Sri Lankan Armed Forces."

The diplomat agreed with Mr. Reddy that it was still far from clear how the Tamil tigers could be pursuaded to give up their "insurgency" and lay down their arms without some kind of advance commitment over the nature and extent of autonomy for the Tamil minority.

Mr. Reddy said on Tuesday that he understood that autonomy "at the lowest administrative units" was totally unacceptable to the Indian Government.

Separatist sources in Colombo also said today that unless assurances of some kind of "meaningful powers" were given to "the boys," as the militant separatists are known in both countries, they were unlikely to respond.

Flooding, Landslides Reported; 15 Feared Dead
BK061141 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] There have been no reports of earthslips and floods as the rains continue throughout the island. The search for those who were buried by an earthslip at (Palakapola) in the Teligama electorate is still on despite heavy rain in the area since yesterday. It is believed that 15 people were buried in the landslide. Bodies of 2 children aged 3 and 12 were found this morning. About 20 of the families in the area are being evacuated. About 15,000 people have been affected by floods in the Ratnapura district as the [words indistinct]. However, according to the GA [Government Agent], Ratnapura, the water in the area is now receding. But [name indistinct] bus stand at (Hatnapora) and many villages such as (Wabdalla) and (Jambulwuna) are still under water. Food and other relief is being provided to these people. Meanwhile, the water level of the Kelani Ganga is rising rapidly.

Relief To Severely Flooded Areas
HK060700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (AFP) — The government today prepared to send rescue and relief helicopters to severely flooded areas in the southwestern region where 21 people have died and thousands of villagers are stranded by rising floodwaters.

The 21 known dead were victims of landslides triggered by continuous heavy southwest monsoon rains in the area.

Government officials feared more may have drowned as a result of a massive landslip which blocked the Maha Oya River yesterday.

They said waters held back by the landslide were expected to gush back into already flooded areas in Rambukkana District.

Authorities officially described the situation as "terrible" and said the situation could worsen unless the rains cease immediately.

Colombo Observatory, however, forecast continuous rains today, particularly in the country's southwest area.

Police reports today said the main road and the railroad to the mountain city of Kandy had both been cut off by landslides and the regional capital of Ratnapura was under 10 feet of water.

Musavi Addresses Uprising Anniversary Meeting

LD051233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Musavi made a speech at Imam Hasan Mojtaba Mosque in Tehran on the occasion of the anniversary of the historic 5 June uprising and the birth of Imam Hasan Mojtaba. He referred to Saddam's attacks on Iranian cities and residential areas, and said: If we consider the fact that, according to statistics, two-thirds of the Iraqi population is within our firing range, we would see that Saddam's logic at present is that of a person who has reached the last straw, who thinks that by putting pressure on civilians and directing the war toward the towns, he may find a way out and continue his reign for a few more days.

Referring to the collaboration between mass media that are puppets of world arrogance, minigroups, liberals and monarchists with Saddam, thinking that they could force the people to compromise and preserve the Iraqi regime, the prime minister said: They want to force us to compromise, so that tomorrow, the regional reactionaries can speak out against Islam as an unsuccessful experience. They hope to erode the Islamic Revolution by an imposed peace and drive it toward destruction. The Eastern and Western powers want to control the Strait of Hormuz, so that they can concentrate their support for the minigroups that are colonialist puppets and divide this country.

He then referred to crimes committed by the United States all over the world. He said: Why is America seeking peace today alongside the monafeqin and liberals, known to America to be moderates? No doubt they all have an interest in the matter. They all hope to weaken our system, to divide the country, and to destroy the Islamic Revolution.

He added: In the name of Islam and Islamic honor and in the name of all Islamic nations, we are standing fast and resolute. The secret of our strength is our resolution and our tolerance of these hardships. The secret of our strength is that we are defending the rights of Islamic nations, strong of body and clear of voice. The secret of our strength is our persistence in following our principles and in defending them. By standing on these principles, our nation today has become a power in the region, one which defends the rights of all Islamic nations. If we lose our resistance and become weak, and if our enemies feel that we are irresolute, the reactionary wolves in the region will unite against us. They can see how far our nation is prepared to go for its principles and how much it will resist. That is why they do not dare take action against our nation. Our enemies know full-well that if the outcome of the war is victory for us, no power in the region would dare commit any act of aggression against this country.

Our victory in the world would ultimately guarantee our independence, peace and calm in the region, and the prosperity of the future generations of this country. Our enemies are striving to deprive us of this victorious end, so that not only can they divide our country, but that they could destroy all Islamic movements all over the world. We shout slogans for the liberation of Jerusalem and all Islamic nations. Naturally we meet with many difficulties on this course. But, at the same time, we have a great many joys; the joy of independence and the joy of the fact that the American masters are not ruling our nation; that this country's resources are not being pillaged by international plunderers; that this country's wealth is spent on its development; and that our nation is the most free nation in the world.

Khamene'i on Importance of Religious Leaders

LD051207 Tehran IRNA in English 1113 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said Wednesday that one of the most important legacies of the June 5, 1963 anti-shah uprising was the fundamental faith in religious duty one should feel. The president was speaking to a group of Tehran university students on the anniversary of the 1963 uprising in Tehran.

"Another message which comes to us from the 15th Khordad (June 5) uprising is that religious leaders are an important axis in the society," Khamene'i said. "Since we believe that all social groups of people should be present in a movement, then we need the religious leaders to act as a magnet to draw and unite all these different groups."

"The struggle which started on 15th of Khordad 1963 was for the realization of a complete Islamic system, and this struggle has not ended and we are midway on our road to this realization," he said.

He then stressed the importance of culture in the Islamic Revolution and added that the danger that was threatening the revolution was a cultural one, "the danger of forgetting that religious leaders are an axis and the danger of forgeting the originality and values of the revolution."

Reportage on Karrubi Visits to Lebanon, Syria

Visits Lebanese 'Liberated Areas'

LD051417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to Lebanon, led by Mr Karrubi, continuing its visit to that country, yesterday morning inspected the liberated areas of south Lebanon and talked to inhabitants of those regions. According to IRNA, during this visit, first the Iranian delegation arrived at the village of Ma'rakah in Tyre Province to a welcome by hundreds of enthusiastic Muslim and revolutionary people of that village who were chanting the slogans of "God is one and Khomeyni is our leader", and "Death to the United States and Israel."

Afterwards the delegation went to the Ma'rakah mosque, where some evidence of Israel's criminal explosion were still visible. After listening to the welcoming speech of one of the clergymen on behalf of the martyr-nurturing inhabitants of this village, Mr Karrubi made a detailed speech. In his remarks, while conveying greetings of the Great Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and officials and the Muslim people of Iran to the Muslim people of south Lebanon, Mr Karrubi said: We are now witnessing how, after the occupation of this land, the

Zionists did not refrain from committing various crimes, and some examples of their crimes can be seen even in this mosque.

Mr Karrubi added: The Islamic resistance of you, the steadfast people, and your martyrdom-seeking mentality, smashed the myth of Israel's invincibility, which tasted the bitter flavor of defeat for the first time.

Stressing the need for persistent struggle against the Zionist regime until the liberation of Jerusalem, Mr Karrubi went on: For this objective, the most essential condition is the unity and solidarity of Muslims; and you should vigilantly nip in the bud any move which brings discord among Muslims.

It is worth mentioning that, following the deadly blows delivered by the inhabitants of this village against the Zionist forces last February and March, the Zionists blew up the Ma'rakah mosque as a result of which 15 struggling people of the village were martyred.

An IRNA report indicates that afterwards the delegation of the Islamic Republic visited the villages of Dayr Qanun and Halusiyah in the company of a large group of ulema from south Lebanon. They were welcomed by inhabitants of these villages. According to this report, at the Halusiyah mosque, one of the clergymen of this village, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh 'Abbas Harb, who was released from prisons of the Zionist regime after 16 months of imprisonment and torture, while welcoming the delegation, emphasized that the struggling people of this region are following the instructions of the imam of the ummah. He also expressed gratitude for the attention paid by the Islamic Republic to problems of Lebanon's Muslims and stressed the need for continuation of the struggle against the United States and its agents.

Later, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran went to the residence of Shaykh 'Abbas Harb and praised this militant clergyman for his suffering and steadfastness in detention centers of the Zionist enemy.

This report also says that the high-ranking delegation of the Islamic Republic visited the residence of Shaykh Muharram 'Arifi, who was also recently released from prisons of the occupying regime of Jerusalem. The delegation paid tribute to him for his steadfastness.

Attends Muslim Gathering in Beirut

LD051801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1417 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Toward the end of the visit of the delegation sent by the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Ayatollah Karrubi, to Lebanon which was sent there by Ayatollah Montazeri to investigate the current situation in Beirut, yesterday afternoon a large gathering was held in Imam Reza Mosque in the southern suburbs of Beirut near the Iranian Embassy.

According to a report from the Central News Unit from Beirut, in this gathering which was attended by a large number of Muslim people who chanted slogans such as: God is Great; There is no God but Allah; God is one; Khomeyni is the leader; Neither Shi'ites nor Sunnis; Islamic Unity, Islamic Unity; Shaykh Mahir Hammud, a member of the association of Muslim clergy in Lebanon in a speech declared that the war around the Palestinian camps is unlawful from a religious point of view. He said that this matter is objectionable from a political point of view and forbidden by Islam.

In this gathering 'Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah also in a speech emphasized the need for Islamic unity and said that the difficulties of Muslims are due to the United States, Israel, and reactionary regimes. He said: One cannot separate the Lebanon crisis from the Palestinian aspiration, and the clashes around the Palestinian camps in Beirut will not produce any results. The seige around Palestinian camps should be ended.

At the end of this gathering, in a speech Ayatollah Karrubi, the envoy sent by the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri to Lebanon, elaborating the various stages of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, expressed his congratulations on the victory of the struggling Lebanese Muslims against the Zionist enemy and emphasized: America and Israel through their evil plans are trying to crush Muslim forces to prevent them from opposing their vile conspiracies. The recent events in Lebanon are also to keep the Muslims occupied and prevent them from continuing their path for the liberation of the occupied territories and the beloved Jerusalem. He added: So long as the Zionist enemy is still in Lebanon the crisis will not be solved. We should not forget that America and Israel are our enemies and that they pose a great danger for Ka'bah and our other holy places.

At the end of his speech he emphasized that all the world of Islam and all the Muslim people of Iran are worried about fighting among Muslims in Lebanon. Weapons should be left in the hands of the Muslim Lebanese people for their fight against Israel.

Embassy Statement Urges Unity

LD060740 Tehran IRNA in English 0735 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 6, IRNA — A statement was released by the Iranian Embassy here at the conclusion of a three-day visit of an Iranian delegation to Lebanon Wednesday.

The statement said that in his meeting with Lebanese theologians, head of the delegation Ayatollah Mahdi Karrubi stressed that the U.S. and the Zionist regime which had been dealt the most fatal blows by the Lebanese Muslims, would not hesitate a moment in hatching plots against them.

Urging Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims not to be deceived by such plots, Karrubi called on them to become united for the liberation of Jerusalem.

It referred to the objectives of recent clashes in Lebanon and stressed that the conflict was aimed at sowing discord among Muslims, concealing reconciliatory plans in the issue of Palestine, diverting public opinion from Iraq's resumption of bombing residential quarters in Iran, and weakening of Islamic forces in Lebanon.

Karrubi, Delegation Leave for Syria

GF060724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 85:

[Text] The high-level delegation from the Islamic Republic which arrived in Beirut last Sunday to review the recent incidents there in an effort to halt the hostilities, yesterday left Lebanon for Syria.

Mr Karrubi, who heads this delegation, took part in a brief interview at the end of his trip. He told an IRNA correspondent that his delegation's visit was satisfactory. He added: In addition to visits and talks with both Shi'ite and Sunni clergy in Lebanon, areas in south Lebanon also were visited. We witnessed some of the bravery and sacrifices of the Islamic resistance at close range.

Concerning a cease-fire between the warring political factions in Beirut, he said: A major effort has been made in this regard and we hope that its results will become clear within the next few days.

Mr Karrubi said the views of Lebanon's Muslim clergy and ulema corroborated with that of the Islamic Republic and added: The vigilance of Lebanon's clergy, whether Shi'ite or Sunni, assured us that the enemy's plot in this corner of the world is doomed to failure.

Parliamentary Delegation Meets Khaddam

LD060630 Tehran IRNA in English 0625 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, June 6, IRNA — Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met and conferred with the Iranian parliamentary delegation which arrived in Damascus, Syria, after concluding a visit to Lebanon, Wednesday afternoon.

During the meeting, the Iranian delegation outlined the result of its visit to Lebanon and the talks it held there to halt recent clashes between Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims.

Prior to its visit to Lebanon, the delegation had held talks with Khaddam in Damascus.

Besharati on Delegations's Trip to Lebanon

LD051737 Tehran IRNA in English 1654 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 5, IRNA — Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Mohammad Besharati said here today that a current visit to Beirut by a Foreign Ministry delegation has been quite satisfactory. He said during his its stay in Beirut the delegation had meetings with many religious and political personalities in Lebanon and that wherever it went it was warmly received by enthusiastic Muslim people in that country.

Besharati, who is member of the Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation here, said the commission had done its best for identifying the principal problems facing the Muslim people in Lebanon especially in relation with their struggle against the Zionists. He said the outlooks for the future of the Muslim people in Lebanon is very bright but that the country's Muslim people have certain problems which cannot be solved immediately.

The Foreign Ministry official told IRNA that Zionism was and has been the principal and regular target of attack by the Islamic Revolution and that ever since the culmination of the Islamic Revolution in Iran the revolution has held out its attacks against Zionism and the Zionist regime.

The delegation is also expected to renew its meetings with the Syrian officials on its return trip to Tehran this week.

Tehran: Egypt Sends Forces to Jordan To Aid Iraq

LD051938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Egypt has prepared for emergency intervention in Iraq by dispatching two brigades of its Armed Forces to Jordan and posting them at the frontier strip with Iraq, due to the instability of the ruling regime in Iraq.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN*, in its 5 June issue, while quoting the above from the Western diplomatic circles of the Persian Gulf wrote:

At present, two brigades of Egypt's Armed Forces have been posted in that country.

According to this report, the dispatch of Egyptian Armed Forces' units in Jordan has been carried out within the framework of cooperation in internal security affairs between the regimes of Egypt and Jordan.

Meanwhile, according to a well-informed source, the revelation that some units of the Egyptian Armed Forces have been sent to Jordan, a country which shares borders with Iraq, must have some relation to the Iran-Iraq war developments and particularly the disrupted domestic situation in Iraq.

This source added: Presumably, these units of the Egyptian Armed Forces based in Jordan will intervene as special emergency forces to safeguard Iraq's internal security, if required.

Pro-Iraqi Ba'thists Reportedly Arrested in Kuwait

GF060638 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] According to IRNA, a network of pro-Iraqi Ba'thists has been uncovered in Kuwait and its members, who are all Iraqi citizens, have been arrested.

According to reliable information, Kuwaiti security forces, after the attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait, and following the arrest of these persons, uncovered a branch of the Ba'th party in Kuwait. They arrested some of its members who are all Iraqis.

According to this report, these persons are at present being questioned as part of further investigations into the attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait. The members of this network had

actively infiltrated into several of Kuwait's sensitive governmental organizations.

According to reliable information, another network of Iraq's Ba'th Party recently has been uncovered under very secretive conditions in Saudi Arabia and some of its top members have been arrested. Other organizational networks of Iraq's Ba'th Party recently have been discovered in Bahrain, the UAE, and Qatar.

Informed sources have indicated that the discovery of networks of Iraq's Ba'th Party in the GCC countries and the arrest of its members follows concerns voiced by these nations about the suspicious movements of Ba'thist elements and also Saddam's extreme weakness.

Reports, Comment on Battle Activities in War

Iraqi Rocket Hits Bakhtaran

LD051127 Tehran IRNA in English 1121 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., June 5, IRNA — An intruding Iraqi plane fired a rocket on this western Iranian city at 1300 local time (0930 GMT) Wednesday. Windows in a number of houses and shops were broken in this attack.

The rocket hit an open ground around which are a number of houses and exploded. Nobody was either killed or injured.

Planes Attack Hamadan

LD051148 Tehran IRNA in English 1135 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Hamadan, Hamadan Pro., June 5, IRNA — The city of Hamadan was attacked by a number of intruding Iraqi planes at 1315 local time (0945 GMT) Wednesday morning.

The Iraqi planes fired two rockets which hit the outskirts of the city and caused some damages to two cars. There were no casualties.

Artillery Attack on Abadan

LD051537 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., June 5, IRNA — Three civilians were wounded, 16 houses were damaged and fire broke out in two parts of Abadan as the city was barraged by Iraqi long-range fire during the preceding 24 hours. The fire was extinguished by firemen.

The city of Khorramshahr was also shelled during the same period as a result of which one civilian was wounded and parts of the city were damaged.

Iraqi aircraft violated the air space of Abadan several times over the same period but were forced to flee by the anti-aircraft defence units of the Islamic combatants.

Radio Commentary on Iraqi Attacks

GF051424 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Commentary entitled "On the Margins of Confirmations by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani"]

[Text] We have repeatedly affirmed that the strategy of the "cities war" does not affect the war in general and that our ability to respond is greater than what others imagine. However, this confirmation has not been heard by the rulers in Baghdad. These criminals continue their crimes and have not awakened to the [word indistinct] of self-deception. We were silent in the beginning and our silence was due to the humanitarian attitude of our Islamic revolution toward the Muslim people of Iraq. We kept silent in order to permit some serious thinking by the disgraced Ba'thists to review their previous positions with logic and wisdom.

However, the rulers of infidelity have considered our silence a sign of weakness and have expanded their crimes. They have intensified their air attacks on Iranian cities. They thought that our pledge was merely useless talk, but in a few days we proved, to the enemy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statement that we possess an advanced air defense system and new ground-to-ground missiles which we will use shortly.

Yesterday, our air defense system downed an Iraqi plane over Tehran airspace. Two days ago, a new missile hit a sensitive area in Iraq including the radio and television station in Al-Salihiyah in Baghdad. The London-based newspaper, the *TIMES* said in an article last Friday that the intensive Iraqi raids on Tehran were made from a very high altitude and only caused a little nuisance.

In fact, as the paper says, these attacks represent only stings which have no importance in the Gulf war. If this is so, then why does Saddam continue his aggression? Did Saddam manage during the period of relative calm to handle matters and to control the security situation in Iraq? Has the internal situation in Iraq changed in response to all the measures taken by the regime in this regard?

The party and security organs are still worried about the Iranian missiles which came in response to Iraq's shelling of the border cities. These two organs have witnessed many cases of rebellion and desertion because of what happened in Baghdad 1 and 1/2 months ago. It is true that the security situation has not changed and that things are not going the way the regime wishes. Hence, what is the objective behind Saddam's crimes in the "cities war" and the strong Iranian response?

It is most likely that Saddam has begun to sense the inevitable end of his oppressive rule in Iraq. Saddam promised not to leave Iraq without turning it all into rubble. The Iraqis are exposed to aggression more than anyone else because Saddam and the Saddamists want Iraq to become rubble and a sea of blood, and [word indistinct] because of what they call the threat of the Islamic revolutionary ideology coming from Iran.

If Saddam continues to threaten the cities, the Islamic Republic, which hates very much the death of innocent and unarmed

people, will be forced to reciprocate in kind to the crimes and moves of Saddam which have surpassed all limits.

IRNA on Baghdad Missile Attack

LD051604 Tehran IRNA in English 1542 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA — The latest missile fired by the Islamic Republic on Baghdad hit the Sinak district which connects Al-Jumhuriyah and Al-Rashid streets. It is a commercial district in the centre of Baghdad where many government buildings, including those of commerce, labour and social affairs, northern affairs, and telecommunication ministries are located. In a very short distance from the Sinak area and on the other side of the Tigris, several foreign embassies and the Iraqi radio and television station are located. The missile explosion broke the windows and damaged the building of the radio and television station of Baghdad.

The missile left 86 persons killed and 132 wounded.

Incoming reports from Baghdad also indicate that with regards to the number of casualties of the missile explosion, and despite the existing suppression in Iraq, Baghdad residents do not fear from bringing up these questions at public gatherings about why the Iraqi Government resumed attacks upon Iranian cities that forced Iran to missile attack Baghdad.

Another protest which is always set forth as a question is that why Iraq which wanted not to fight during the holy month of Ramadan, has resumed attacks upon Iranian cities.

Communique No 2125

LD051748 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 5 IRNA — Military and economic installations in the Iraqi cities of Irbil and Ravanduz were heavily pounded by the jet fighters of the Islamic Republic at 14:52 hours local time (11:22 GMT) today. During the operations considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy installations.

Joint Staff Communique No. 2125 issued today said the lightning attacks were carried out in retaliation for enemy air raids on Iran's civilian areas. It said all the Iranian planes returned to their bases safely.

The communique also said that over Tuesday and Wednesday [4 and 5 June], the artillery units of the Islamic combatants shelled military, economic and industrial points in Iraqi cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Dhu Shaykh, Burbatiyah Badrah, Warmahraz, Naftkhanah, Basrah and Abu al-Khasib, inflicting effective blows on the enemy.

Enemy shelling of Abadan on Tuesday [4 June] damaged 18 houses and shops. Marivan and Paveh in the west of the country were also hit by enemy artillery "over the past 24 hours" as a result of which two people were martyred and eight others wounded. A number of houses and shops were also damaged.

The joint staff communique said that Tehran and Hamadan were air raided by enemy planes at 04:10 (00:40 GMT) and 12:50 (09:20 GMT) today. Enemy rockets hit several residential areas inflicting some casualties and damages. At 12:53 (09:23 GMT) an attempted enemy air raid on the Iranian capital was foiled thanks to the vigilance of the anti-aircraft personnel and heroic fighters of the Air Force. Also at 13:00 (09:30 GMT) intruding Iraqi planes violated the airspace over Bakhtaran and fled after breaking the sound barrier.

On battle action, the communique said exchange of fire continued between the two sides in the northwestern and southern fronts. In the western fronts, it said, 23 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 11 of their bunkers, observation posts and vehicles were destroyed.

Missile Attacks on Ilam, Bakhtaran

LD051916 Tehran IRNA in English 1913 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 5 IRNA — The western Iranian cities of Ilam and Bakhtaran were missile-attacked by Iraqi forces at 21:30 hours (17:50 GMT) and 20:35 hours (17:05 GMT) respectively today.

Some 80 minutes after the missile attack on Bakhtaran, that is at 21:45 hours (18:15 GMT) intruding Iraqi planes bombarded the same city's residential areas.

Immediate reports on possible casualties or extent of damages were not available.

Aircraft Raid Tehran

GF060449 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] According to IRNA, at approximately 2330 yesterday [2000 GMT] and again at 0100 today [2130 GMT on 5 June] the enemy's aircraft invaded Tehran's air space and attacked several areas of the city, but fortunately these two enemy raids only caused some damage but no casualties.

This same report indicates that as soon as the incident occurred civil defense personnel and fire fighters arrived at the scenes of damage and started their security and precautionary measures.

At the same time, groups of people gathered in the area and demonstrated, shouting slogans such as "War, war until victory" and "Death to Saddam and death to America." They called for the war to continue until the aggressor is demolished.

Artillery Hits Iraqi Cities

LD060755 Tehran IRNA in English 0748 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., June 6, IRNA — Iranian artillery shelled military and oil centers in the cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Naft Khanih, Al-Zurbatiyah, Badrah and Ramharaz in Iraq in retaliation for Iraq's aerial and missile attacks against civilian areas in Iran over the past twenty four hours.

In western fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam, the Islamic combatants of Iran while defending their positions, halted enemy's movement, destroyed eight individual and group bunkers, two observation and command posts, and killed or injured 15 Iraqi forces.

Iraqi Planes 'Repelled'

LD061051 Tehran IRNA in English 1046 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — Two Iraqi planes violated the airspace of Qazvin in Zanjan Province Wednesday night but were repelled by anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, Iraqi planes raided the airspace of Khorramabad in Lorestan Province several times over the past 24 hours but fled without carrying out any mission when faced with anti-aircraft fire.

Iraqi Planes Over Abadan

LD061050 Tehran IRNA in English 1044 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Ahvaz, June 6, IRNA — The cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr were targets of Iraqi long-range artillery fire over the past twenty four hours in which four houses and a shop were damaged in Abadan alone.

Meanwhile, Iraqi planes violated Abadan airspace over the same period but were forced to flee due to the heavy anti-aircraft fire of Iranian combatants.

Nejat-e Iran on Foreign Prisoners in Shiraz

GF051800 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] A political prisoner who has recently escaped from Iran told a Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in a telephone interview from Greece that lately a number of foreign nationals have been transferred to the well-known 'Adelabad Prison in Shiraz. This prisoner had spent 11 months in various prisons in Iran on charges of participating in anti-regime activities and meeting with patriotic groups in our country. He escaped recently from [word indistinct] and traveled to Greece via Spain.

He said that while he was in 'Adelabad Prison in Shiraz he saw some foreign prisoners who had been brought blindfolded to the prison. He said: I could not count them but they were between 8 and 11.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent said that so far 17 American, French, and British individuals have been kidnapped by the Jehad-e Eslami and the Shi'ites of the Amal organization in Lebanon who support the Khomeyni regime. It is rumored that the prisoners have been transferred to Iran.

Radio Iran Reports on 'Exodus' From Tehran

GF051945 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Here are some reports by our correspondents on today's conditions in Tehran. Beginning yesterday, Tuesday, several million people left Tehran to avoid being in the city today because Iraq announced that it intends to attack the made-to-order rallies and processions by the regime. One eyewitness said yesterday that the traffic leaving Tehran was very heavy. It took him from 1700 to 2130 to go from Hosayniyeh-e Ershad to (Darband). The road was filled with cars all going in the same direction. This was the case on all highways.

The Radio Iran correspondent said that this exodus is a referendum, showing how the people can leave the Islamic Republic alone with just their mecenaries and supporters in the various foundations, to conduct the made-to-order demonstrations.

This morning as well the roads leading to Qom, Qazvin, Karaj and [word indistinct] were jammed. The people said that the regime does not want to accept the fact nobody wants war. The 17 May demonstrations frightened the regime into spending huge amounts to stage a Jerusalem day on 14 June with made-to-order demonstrations in order to counter the 17 May events. This is also to cover up the (?failure) of its policies in the world. It wanted to enlist false support from the so-called people to announce that it is continuing the war with the backing the people. The people said that the demonstrations on Jerusalem day are intended to justify the regime's oppression in the name of the popular desire to continue the war.

Reports from Tehran further say that after every air attack the people run into the streets and protest against the war. Among the slogans shouted by the people are "neither war is good nor the glass; there is a curse on every beard." [Persian proverb] The people say they have no life during the day and no sleep during the night. The regime cannot defend its capital and the seat of power. How can it hope to continue the war? How long should we go on paying for the whims of Khomeyni, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Khamene'i, Ahmad Khomeyni, other clerics, and non-persons?

Most Tehran offices are practically closed. There is unrest and tension in the city and the people are very unhappy. The people who lack the means to leave the city sleep in the streets at night. The 5 June debacle of a made-to-order demonstration was so bad that the regime's radio in its news bulletin avoided mentioning the number of demonstrators and avoided mentioning terms like a half-million demonstrators as is their practice.

NVOI Links Kuwait Attack With Khomeyni, U.S.

TA060429 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary: "In Whose Service Is the Islamic Jihad Organization?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Kuwaiti people's amazement, indignation, and revulsion at last week's assassination attempt on

the life of Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah is still resounding in that emirate. On 25 May, while a sky-blue Chevrolet was approaching the emir's palace, a small white car that was in the middle of the road tried to mingle with the cars escorting the amir of Kuwait. One of the guards' cars which was moving at the front tried to prevent this. At that instant a tremendous explosion occurred, as a result of which 2 of the guards and the driver of the white car were killed and 20 people were wounded. The amir, too, suffered a slight wound when he was hit by pieces of glass. Reportedly about 100 kg of explosive devices had been placed in the car.

The director general of Kuwait's news agency said: This terrorist act shows that there are certain circles who do not want to see Kuwait stable. Kuwait's enemies, in order to prevent Kuwait's advance toward progress, are resorting to sabotage. These subversive circles believe that they can change Kuwait's political stance through force and subversion, but this is a vain and impossible thought.

According to reports by international news media, responsibility for this assassination attempt was claimed by the Islamic Jihad organization which previously had committed terrorist acts in Kuwait. This organization (?had perpetrated) several explosions in Kuwait's capital, as a result of which a number of innocent people were killed. Last year the members of this organization hijacked a Kuwaiti passenger airliner, and in return for the release of the aircraft's passengers demanded the release of individuals who had been sentenced in connection with numerous explosions. The Kuwaiti Government did not give in to this blackmail. Last week the Islamic Jihad organization perpetrated a new crime; that is, an assassination attempt on the life of the amir of Kuwait. However, this crime was by no means just the terrorists' retaliation for the rejection of their demand to free the terrorists. The main reason for these terrorist acts is the U.S.-desired war between Iran and Iraq.

The Kuwaiti Government has adopted a correct stance on the issue of the devastating war between two neighboring countries — the two fraternal nations of Iran and Iraq — and with utmost persistency has called on both sides to end the people's massacre and to settle issues of dispute through political and peaceful means. This stance of the Kuwaiti Government is not to the liking of international imperialism and Zionism — led by America — and to the rulers of Iran's dicatorial fascist-theocratic regime. Explosions in Kuwait are aimed at exerting pressure on the government of this country and inducing it to change its present wise and realistic policy.

The prime minister of Kuwait has said in this connection: Certain known elements are perpetrating explosions and other (?subversive) acts in the country so that by terror and blackmail they will force us to change our stance. These elements hope that by creating chaos they will prevent the implementation of Kuwait's national policy. He emphasized: The current situation dictates that we adopt serious measures in order to prevent acts inconsistent with Kuwait's security. The Kuwaiti Government, in full and close coordination with the National assembly, will take the necessary steps to defend the country's sublime interests.

Explosions and numerous assassinations in Kuwait are part of the plots of international imperialism and Zionism — headed by America — in the Middle East, and are carried out by agents of leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran's regime within the framework of the comprehensive policy of the most rabid warmongering U.S. circles. The main goal of this policy, in addition to fostering discord and enmity among the region's states, is to incite the region's countries against the Soviet Union. At the same time in a broadcast to the Arabs, it announced that the missiles which Iran employed against Baghdad were supplied by the Soviet Union. Whereas, from the outbreak of the destructive Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union's policy has been an immediate halt to the war and the establishment of a just peace between the two countries. The Soviet Union has exerted and continues to exert all its might toward this end. All this false propaganda by U.S. mass media, as well as various plots in Kuwait and other Persian Gulf emirates, are aimed at creating insecurity in the region and escalating the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

The destructive and [words indistinct] war between Iran and Iraq is foremost among all these plots. Therefore, in order to neutralize this plot, first and foremest this U.S.-desired war should be terminated, and in order to end the war the dicatorial fascist-theocratic Khomeyni regime ruling in our homeland should be toppled and thrown into the garbage heap of history.

Mojahedin's Rajavi Outlines Post-Khomeyni Plans

PM051435 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 May 85 p 6

[Interview with Iranian Mojahedin-e-Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi by Rafael Fraguas in Paris — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: You and your organization could play a decisive role in any change in the Iranian regime. Will you play this role alone, or do you intend to establish political alliances?

Answer: I am speaking to you as chairman of the Iranian National Resistance Council — a political platform comprising 15 opposition organizations and personalities. According to the National Resistance Council blueprint, once the Khomeyni regime is overthrown a provisional government will be set up, which will transfer power to the people. Within a maximum of 6 months the provisional government will organize free elections to form a constituent assembly. After that, it will be the people's representatives who will determine the new government's makeup. This is our main task. If power is transferred, it will be only through the Mojahedin and the council. The fact is that 80 percent of the martyrs in the struggle against the regime are Mojahedin.

Question: What is the position of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran [KDPI] as regards the National Resistance Council?

Answer: Until last year it was on our side. Then it entered into talks with the regime. This was due to a change in the balance of forces in Kordestan, where the KDPI was left without liberated areas after the Khomeyni regime's attacks. The National Resistance Council, which cannot legitimize its main enemy — the

regime — asked the KDPI to reconsider, but it did not do so. Hence it was expelled.

Question: Will the alternative which you propose mean civil war?

Answer: No, never. It is the only alternative that can prevent a bloodbath and civil war. I am the only alternative. We benefit from our own struggle, we have popular support, we are organized, and we are the only people capable of guaranteeing Iran peace, democracy, and security.

We saw the extent of the revolution against the shah, and this is why the monarchist attempts to change the regime are not to be taken seriously. They need not be considered.

Question: How do you intend to neutralize the Sepah Pasdaran (army of the Revolutionary Guards)?

Answer: Savak (the shah's political police) and the Pahlavi imperial army were much better organized than the Sepah Pasdaran, but in practice they could be defeated, and neither body could prevent the people from passing over them. So the problem of the Pasdaran will be settled in the course of overthrowing the Khomeyni regime. Without Khomeyni himself, his regime will be left without order or structure.

Question: What fate do you have in store for those who have taken part in the repression?

Answer: Under the National Resistance Council program, the regime's revolutionary courts, as well as the body of the Pasdaran, the committees, and the organs of repression will be dissolved. The fate which we have in store for those responsible for the repression will be decided by the courts, with defense attorneys and before international observers. We are interested not in the lowly pawns of repression but in those responsible.

Question: What force will you have to achieve these aims?

Answer: That of popular insurrection. If this regime can be overthrown, the popular and national force which overthrows it can also drive these bodies out of Tehran.

Question: Do you believe that the National Resistance Council is strong enough to prevent any overthrow of Khomeyni from becoming an Iranian military defeat in the war with Iraq?

Answer: We have already made our calculations in that respect. We have entered into an understanding with Iraq. Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and I signed a peace communique last year. The National Resistance Council formulated a peace plan which was submitted to Iraq, which regarded it as an acceptable basis for beginning to talk about peace. A just peace is possible.

For some time the war has gone on solely because Khomeyni wants to continue the conflict. We will recognize the international borders envisaged in the 1975 Algiers Treaty. That is why we are certain that a victory for the National Resistance Council will not lead to an Iranian military defeat. On the strategic level this is impossible. Iraq has no interest in or strategic capability of invading or dominating Iran.

Iraq is ready for peace, even now, if Khomeyni accepts it. But Khomeyni needs the internal war, with 40,000 executions and 120,000 political prisoners, and the external war in order to maintain his regime.

Question: What political conditions should exist to enable, for instance, the Tudeh Party and the Feda'yin-e Khalq, on the left, or Bakhtiar, on the right, to join in a joint political platform with you?

Answer: The political alternative is not everything. The main basis of our policy is our real struggle within Iran and the objective balance of forces; that is, the organizational and military structure which we have there, in Iran.

You talk about a greater unity. I agree that unity is necessary and, moreover, sacred. But do you believe in unity for unity's sake?

I know that I could sit down once and talk with Shahpur Bakhtiar, who was appointed prime minister by the shah. But if I did so, it would be political suicide. That is why we will not talk either with the shah's monarchists or with the Tudeh Party communists. They are not independent. For instance, communist leader Kianuri was detained, together with 5,000 or 6,000 of his followers, without shedding a single drop of blood, without resisting.

Question: Iranian Navy chief Behram Afzali was sentenced to death and executed, accused of being a communist.

Answer: We have condemned those executions, just as we condemn torture. That forms part of our principles. But uniting with those forces would weaken us and strengthen Khomeyni.

Question: Would you ally yourself with Mehdi Bazargan? He has sometimes condemned in the Majlis (Islamic parliament) the repression against the opposition.

Answer: When Bazargan was in power, the representatives of the shah's Assembly were sentenced and executed. Until the last moment, until he was expelled, Bazargan remained loyal to Khomeyni. I asked him to leave the assembly, which is unlawful and serves Khomeyni, but he paid no attention to me. Bazargan has denounced the repression but not the man principally responsible for it — Khomeyni. There are some people who believe that the Khomeyni regime can change from within and for that reason remember Bazargan, but the Khomeyni regime, like that of the shah, cannot change from within. It must disappear.

Question: If you were opposite Khomeyni, face to face, what would you say to him?

Answer: I would sum it up in five words: Khomeyni, I will destroy you.

Question: Have you heard anything of your son, who was detained shortly after your first wife, (Asraf Raabi), was killed in an armed action at Pasdaran hands in Tehran in 1983?

Answer: Yes. I know that my son is safe and sound.

Question: Do you and your organization claim responsibility for killing Ayatollah Beheshti and his companions in Tehran in June 1981?

Answer: My organization does not claim responsibility for that, but it does not deny it. The man to blame for all this bloodshed is none other than Khomeyni.

Question: When will the insurrection come in Iran?

Answer: This year and next year will be decisive. I hope to meet you in Tehran.